In some instances, however, more labor and resource intensive structural controls such as sedimentation ponds may be appropriate. EPA believes that the BMPs discussed below will help provide a sufficient level of control for the types of pollutants found in discharges associated with timber product facilities. In developing these industry-specific BMPs both the part 1 application data for facilities that sampled were reviewed, as well as industry-specific literature sources. The BMPs provided are separated into those most appropriate for certain areas of a site where pollutants may be released such as: log, lumber, and other wood product storage areas; residue storage areas; loading and unloading and material handling areas; chemical storage areas; and equipment/vehicle maintenance, storage and repair areas. These types of activities can be found at all types of timber product facilities. Table A–5 provides a summary of the effective practices for the control of pollutants for all timber product facilities.

TABLE A-5.—EFFECTIVE POLLUTANT CONTROL OPTIONS FOR ALL TIMBER PRODUCT FACILITIES

Activity	Associated BMPs
Log, Lumber, and Other Wood Product Storage Areas.	Divert storm water around storage areas with ditches, swales and/or berms.
	Locate storage areas on stable, well-drained soils with slopes of 2-5 percent.
	Line storage areas with crushed rock or gravel or porous pavement to promote infiltration, min- imize discharge and provide sediment and erosion control.
	Stack materials to minimize surface areas of materials exposed to precipitation.
	Practice good housekeeping measures such as frequent removal of debris.
	Provide collection and treatment of runoff with containment basins, sedimentation ponds and infiltration basins.
	Use ponds for collection, containment and recycle for log spraying operations.
	Use of silt fence and rip rap check dams in drainage ways.
Residue Storage Areas	Locate stored residues away from drainage pathways and surface waters.
J	Avoid contamination of residues with oil, solvents, chemically treated wood, trash, etc.
	Limit storage time of residues to prevent degradation and generation of leachates.
	Divert storm water around residue storage areas with ditches, swales and/or berms.
	Assemble piles to minimize surface areas exposed to precipitation.
	Spray surfaces to reduce windblown dust and residue particles.
	Place materials on raised pads of compacted earth, clay, shale, or stone to collect and drain runoff.
	Cover and/or enclose stored residues to prevent contact with precipitation using silos, van trailers, shed, roofs, buildings or tarps.
	Limit slopes of storage areas to minimize velocities of runoff which may transport residues.
	Provide collection and treatment of runoff with containment basins, sedimentation ponds and infiltration basins.
	Use of silt fence and rip rap check dams in drainage ways.
Loading and Unloading and Material Handling Areas.	Provide diversion berms and dikes to limit runon.
	Cover loading and unloading areas.
	Enclose material handling systems for wood wastes.
	Cover materials entering and leaving areas.
	Provide good housekeeping measures to limit debris and to provide dust control.
	Provide paved areas to enable easy collection of spilled materials.
Chemical Storage Areas	Provide secondary containment around chemical storage areas.
	Provide fluid level indicators.
	Inventory of fluids to identify leakage.
	Locate storage areas away from high traffic areas and surface waters.
	Develop spill prevention, containment and countermeasure (SPCC) plans and implement.
	Cover and/or enclose chemical storage areas.
	Provide drip pads to allow for recycling of spills and leaks.

Sources:

NPDES Storm Water Group Application—Part 1. Received by EPA March 18, 1991, through December 31, 1992.

"Regulatory Guidance and Waste Reduction Manual for United States Sawmills (Draft)," EPA Office of Solid Waste, January 12, 1993. "Background Document Supporting the Proposed Listing of Wastes From Wood Preservation and Surface Protection Processes," EPA Office of Solid Waste, July 1987.

"Chlorophenate Wood Protection, Recommendations for Design and Operation," Environment Canada, December 1983.

Wood Preserving; Identification and Listing of Hazardous Wastes; Final Rule, "FEDERAL REGISTER," Volume 55, No. 235, December 6, 1990. Selected pages from "Texas Best Management Practices for Silviculture," Texas Forestry Association, 1989. Submitted for inclusion by American Pulpwood Association, Washington, D.C.

Wood surface protection and preserving facilities should consider additional controls for their storm water discharges because of the types of pollutants which may contaminate the discharges. Therefore, Table A–6 contains a summary of effective practices for the control of pollutants from timber product facilities that treat their wood. These BMPs are to be considered in conjunction with BMPs in Table A–5.